

Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

Our Terms.
The following will be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
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All papers are requested to act as agents, and as such, by a recent decision of the department, they are authorized to frank letters for the benefit of subscribers.

Committee Meeting.
The Marion County Democratic Committee is requested to meet at the State Sentinel office on Saturday next, March 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on business of importance.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: C. T. Spang, G. A. Chapman, and C. W. Certe. **Franklin**—Jacob Springer. **Perry**—James Webb, and I. W. Hunter. **Pike**—A. Klingensmith, and John Moore. **Washington**—E. Martin, and Geo. Smith. **Wayne**—Wm. Martin, and Wm. K. Johnson. **Lawrence**—M. Webb, and Joseph Johnson. **Warren**—E. N. Shimer, and Z. P. Hand. **Decatur**—Y. E. R. Wilson, and A. D. Cuddington.

Circular of the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee.

In the present crisis of our affairs as a party and a State, it becomes our duty, as the regularly constituted committee of the Democracy of Indiana, to cast about us, and see where we stand, and what are the dangers, if any, that beset our path. At the last annual election, of State and National officers, we were most signally successful, resulting in a triumphant majority in favor of our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and in the election of majorities in both branches of our State Legislature, and nearly our entire ticket of members of Congress.

This success, so brilliant and dazzling in its character, may prove an evil in the coming elections, if we fold our arms under the delusive idea, that we are invincible, and therefore, it is useless to use further efforts. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," this should be our motto, and we should never forget it. Power is ever stealing from the many to the few, and our opponents are determined to act on this principle, at the coming elections. The Whig members of the Indiana Legislature, at the recent session, are they left the capital, held a secret session, together with some others of the party, in which were no doubt fully and freely discussed the means of gaining a party triumph, either in the next Legislature or State Convention, to assemble in October, to alter and amend the Constitution of our State, if not in both. This meeting resulted in the adoption of an unusually long string of resolutions, which have been thrown out as Whig principles for the coming canvass.

In relation to the great subject of Constitutional reform, there appears to be a studied effort to deceive. It is well known that nearly all the new Constitutions that have been lately adopted, have been the work of Democratic Conventions. In the acts of those Conventions the capacity of the people to elect their own officers, judicial as well as legislative, has been fully vindicated. The power of legislative bodies to contract debts, by a combination of local interests, so disastrous to our own State, has been curtailed in these Democratic Constitutions, and this feature of reform is very popular in Indiana. Many other questions, under the controlling influence of the spirit of the age, have become self-evident propositions. A number of these have been seized upon by the secret caucus above alluded to, and appropriated as the exclusive property of the Whig party of Indiana. We are glad to see our opponents coming over to these measures, but we demur to the claim they set up. But the question here arises, are these self-evident propositions the only reforms to be made in our State Constitution? If so, why all this expense of one hundred and fifty delegates to attend the Convention? Why was so much interest manifested, that every portion of the State should be represented? No, fellow-citizens, the object in the adoption of these resolutions was to deceive. It is said, that Satan himself sometimes assumes the appearance of an angel of light, and we know that our first parents were thus deceived. We should profit by the lesson. The whole Constitution of our State will be thrown open for alteration and amendment. Democratic Conventions have made Constitutions in accordance with the spirit of the age and are therefore to be trusted, and we believe there are very many persons, still acting with the Whig party, that would much rather trust our Constitution in the hands of a Democratic Convention, than with their own party friends.

There is another election, almost equally important as that of Delegates to a State Convention—the election of members of the next Legislature of our State. This election not only appertains to our interests at home in Indiana; but the Legislature, having elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, the political character of our State in the National Legislature is involved—and when we look at the efforts that were made, at the last election, by Truman Smith and others, from Washington, to bribe Indiana into the support of Whig Congressmen, by promises of office, we may read a lesson in Whig tactics, that will again be put in requisition. The favorite of the Whig party at the last senatorial election in Indiana was Caleb B. Smith, now holding one of the most lucrative offices at Washington, but whose present term of service will expire, just in time to take his seat in the United States Senate, if elected. It is well known that he has controlled most of the appointments for Indiana under the present administration, and under the plan laid down by his namesake Truman, last summer, can promise many others, in the event of a Whig majority in the next Legislature, and the consequent election of a Whig Senator to the Congress of the United States. The fear of this interference from Washington would not have been alluded to, were the fact not staring us in the face, that Circular letters from that city, signed by Truman Smith, now a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and the acknowledged mouth-piece of the President in that body, were extensively circulated throughout the State, previous to our last annual election, justifying all we have said. It is true that these efforts at political bribery met with a signal rebuke, but we have no reason to believe that they will not again be made in some shape, having a greater prospect of success. We should therefore be vigilant.

The harmonious action of the Democratic members of the last Legislature in the elections that took place before that body, we trust will be carried out in all our nominations, throughout the State. In every instance, during the session, the whole strength of the party was cast for the Democratic nominee. We should do injustice to our own feelings were we not also to express our thanks, in behalf of the people of Indiana, to those who failed of a nomination, for the readiness with which they acquiesced in the decision of the majority, particularly when we consider their high qualifications for the stations to which they aspired, and integrity of character. These things will not be forgotten by a party whose object is the maintenance of great principles, and which can never be effectual without united and harmonious action.

As we believe the time has now come for action, and as we believe that the people of the townships and counties throughout the State, should act on the great questions at issue for themselves, we would respectfully suggest a plan of bringing this desired object about, as follows:

1. We recommend that the Democrats of every township in the State meet at the place of holding the township elections, in each county, on Saturday the 13th of April, if some other day shall not be fixed upon.
2. That the County Conventions, for the nomination of candidates, be held in each county, on Saturday the 13th of April, if some other day shall not be fixed upon.
3. We would also respectfully recommend, that at the County Conventions, the Democrats in the counties generally, nominate a full ticket, embracing Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution, as well as all other officers.

In looking at the perplexing and somewhat alarming questions, which now agitate the nation, we can speak for the Democracy and people of Indiana, and we take great pleasure in saying, that here, in almost the very centre of the nation, we see a calm, a rational and a growing attachment for our glorious Union—and Governor Wright has well reflected the feelings of the people of our State, in the motto he has directed to be placed upon our share of the monument to the memory of Washington—"Indiana knows no North, no South, no East, no West."

Can the Democracy of the West, by a severance of the Union, bid farewell to all the glorious recollections that cluster around the field of New Orleans, where Western men stood side by side with those of the South, in a common defence of our country and of the free navigation of the noble stream on which it is located? Shall we bid adieu to the Northern fields of glory and renown consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary sires? These all are ours. Heaven, in mercy, has vouchsafed them to us as one people, and with the immortal Jackson we will ever be found saying—"The Union must and shall be preserved, at every hazard."

A. G. PORTER, DR. A. GALL, DR. R. DUNLAP, C. G. WERBE, DR. L. DUNLAP, N. BOLTON, DR. W. H. MORRISON, FRANCIS KING, G. A. CHAPMAN, J. P. DRAKE, Democratic Editors throughout the State are requested to publish the above Circular in their respective papers, at as early a day as possible, and should the suggestions be approved, urge an immediate action, by giving as general a circulation as possible among the people.

The McGinley Case.
We are gratified to hear that measures have been adopted by the officers of State to have the cause of Patrick McGinley, against the State, brought up to the Supreme Court. This was an award for something over twenty thousand dollars against the State. We understand that an appeal to the Supreme Court was asked by the officer appointed in the bill to manage the case for the State; and that the appeal was granted at the time the demand was made.

We do hope that this case (about which much has been said) will yet be considered by the Supreme Court upon its merits, and if the Judges shall decide the case in favor of McGinley, that the last dollar will be paid to him, with interest, and in this sentiment all our citizens will concur; if decided against him, he should not have a dollar. Let it pass through the same tribunal that all questions of litigation between citizens are subjected to, and we are content with the result, let it be what it may.

Roll them up!
Tumble them up! Any way so you get them up! Subscribers are coming in rapidly; and especially are our thanks due to those who are active in getting us clubs. They may rest assured that their exertions encourage us, and that they will be met on our part with corresponding and increased exertion. We are gratified to receive such assurances as we have, not only from "our side of the house," but also from the intelligent and liberal portion of the Whig press, especially, in relation to the ability of our numerous correspondents on the subject of their communications on State reform. Without much "blow" on the subject, we think—nay, we know—that we have the assistance of the ablest men in the State, of both political parties; and while we do not expect ourselves or our readers to agree with all, especially as they do not agree themselves, we know it to be for the benefit of all, that every subject should be discussed, and that in a manly and liberal tone.

Among those which last Saturday's mail brought us, we acknowledge a club of ten from R. M. C. Bedford; one from R. W. N. Grandview, Ill., of ten from S. D. Thornstown; one of eleven from W. G. Noblesville; one of ten from J. L. K. Morgan county; and subscription from J. V. Y. Marion, Ind. That's the ticket! Send 'em along!

GEORGIA LANDS.—We publish to-day an advertisement, by the Governor, offering for sale a large quantity of land in Georgia. The advertisement should have appeared in our last paper, but was accidentally omitted. These lands are a part of the wreck of property, received as collateral security, for State Bonds sold by the Fund Commissioners, during the era of the Internal Improvement System. They cost the State more dollars than she can get cents for them; but "what's done can't be helped." By the way, if the Union be dissolved, before these lands are sold, will our share in the State of Georgia belong to the "North," or will the "South" claim it as a part of her rightful "plunder." Some ultraist might make a tearing speech, in Congress, on this matter? We should like to take a dime an acre for our share, considering the awful state of affairs at Washington!

By Telegraph.
Congressional.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1850.
SENATE.—Several resolutions and petitions were presented and referred.
Mr. Seward's resolution, giving some National testimonial to Captain Cook, of the British bark Sarah, for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Caleb Grimshaw—passed.
The Senate then resumed the consideration of the President's California message.

Mr. Miller having the floor, he addressed the Senate at length. He said the President had left for Richmond, to participate in laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument. The men were good, and he trusted that this foundation stone might do much to strengthen the foundation stone of the Union. After speaking of the prosperity of the Union, he proceeded to review the Slavery question, but gave way to a motion to adjourn till Monday next.

HOUSE.—After some business of no importance a resolution passed that when the House adjourns it shall be to Monday next.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's California message.
Mr. Bissel having the floor addressed the Committee. After speaking of the dissolution of the Union, which is in the mouth of every Southern man, he said he could speak for his own State. If danger threatened the Union, Illinois would come to the support of the Government. He spoke for Illinois and he thought he could for the Whole Northwest, when he said that there was not a man there who would support any movement in favor of a dissolution of the Union; and they would swear by the Eternal God, as he did now that it shall not be done. He spoke at considerable length, forcibly, logically and patriotically.

After some further debates the Committee rose and the House—adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1850.
The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Judge Drummond, to be United States Judge for the Eastern District of ———.

It is understood that Mr. Calhoun will make his long promised speech on Monday, in the Senate, if his health permits, of which there is now a good prospect. On Tuesday Mr. Benton will follow. Each of these rival champions will define and defend his own position.

CONGRESSIONAL.—It is said that there is a clear majority in both Houses for the admission of California, with her present limits and constitution. On the 18th inst., there were in the House only about seventy out of two hundred and ten members, who were opposed to her admission. The geographical line was distinctly drawn upon the question. The Southern members are always certain of votes enough to call the yeas and nays, and can, therefore, always obstruct action by demanding them, on motions to call the House, to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c. Scenes of this sort have commenced, and indications are that they will continue during the session. The California Delegation, says the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, are "dead set" against the Wilcox proviso, and will vote against it in every shape, when admitted to their seats.

DISUNION.—The Washington Union of the 19th, without a word of comment, publishes an Address of three or four columns, from Mr. R. W. Johnson, member of Congress from Arkansas, to the citizens of that State. This address goes to the extreme in the imputation of local and geographical issues, and to the incitement of the worst feelings and prejudices. Mr. J. speaks to his constituents in earnest, and tries to prove to them that the Union is a curse, instead of a blessing. He is very volubly that the newspapers and politicians of his State, should take active measures to promote disunion. Judging from the tone of the Arkansas papers, we do not think the advice of Mr. Johnson will be heeded. Members of Congress are very apt to get excited, beyond measure, at mere trifles, especially if they are patrons of Mr. John Foy, or his successor in the saloon near the Capitol.

GRAND LARCENY.—On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, officers Colley and Pilbeam arrested two persons from Johnson county, named Jacob Dilman and J. David Dilman, on a charge of grand larceny. They were committed for trial by Justice Sullivan, in default of bail, \$500 each. It seems, according to the evidence, that the accused, perhaps in company with another, who fled, had paid their respects very generally to the stores on Washington street during the evening, and had secretly levied contributions on enough of them, to secure for themselves the favor of the patronage of Mr. Patterson at Jeffersonville, for a length of time sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious young man.

For the State Sentinel.
The New Constitution.
If asked where the reduction of expenses should begin, I answer, it might begin at the Capital. The Legislature consists of 150 members. Each member receives three dollars per day. For six weeks this sum amounts to \$27,000. Reduce to two dollars per day and the saving would be \$6,300 per annum. Supposing the members to average 100 miles travel each, at 12 cents per mile, 24 cents both ways, the expense would be \$3,400. Reduce one-half and the saving will be \$1,700 per annum. Adopt biennial sessions of the Legislature, instead of annual, and the saving may be set down at \$25,000 for each session abolished, or \$12,500 per year saved. These items, supposing them to be correct, would amount to \$20,000. Including the expenses of printing, paper, fire, pay of members, &c., this calculation will be found accurate enough for all practical purposes, though it does not pretend to any exactness. This is only one branch of the public service, but it is a fair specimen of what may be done in some other branches. If we would govern the public expenditures by a severe economy, we must not despise the day of small things. A little here and a little there, saved will amount to \$50,000 per annum. But only \$20,000 per annum saved, and put six per cent. compound interest, with the sum saved each year, would constitute a sinking fund sufficient to discharge the entire State indebtedness in less than sixty years.

I know it will be said that \$3 per day is not too much to pay members of the Legislature, and that twelve cents per mile will not more than pay travelling expenses. But my answer is, that no body now goes to the Legislature as a money making business—that we should command the services of the very same men at two dollars, that we do at three; and that I can travel from Indiana to Boston, Mass., at an expense of six cents per mile, and upon the best steamers and railroad cars—stay a week, and return home with three dollars in my pocket. This would be a distance of about two thousand miles, and the cost, including meals and lodging, would be less than two and a half cents per mile. I believe that the six New England States pay only two dollars per day to the members of their Legislature, where the cost of living is much higher than in the Western States. In fact, several of the Western States pay them but two dollars.

Provision will have to be made for dividing the State into judicial districts for the election of Judges, into Senatorial and Representative districts for the election of members of the Legislature, and for congressional districts, all of which should be single districts, if possible. Two single Representative districts might constitute one Senatorial district. And it will be for the Convention to say, whether any legislative power shall not return to the people every two years—whether Senators, Representatives, and members of Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, shall not be elected biennially. The office of Lieutenant Governor might be abolished, and the Senate left to elect its own presiding officer in the same manner as the House of Representatives.

The Judges should be elected for a term of years, and then be ineligible forever after.
The veto power of the Governor should be so extended as to require a majority of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature to pass a law in its defence.
Some provision should be made for the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, whenever there might be equal divisions of parties, so that the public business should not suffer as it has recently at Washington, and at Columbus, Ohio. SWITZERLAND.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.
Legislative Assembly.
Messrs. Chapman & Spang:—As you have solicited communications in reference to the contemplated revision of the Constitution of Indiana it may be that an article or two from me upon that subject would be acceptable. The subject might well claim the service of more able pens than mine and I am happy to notice that there are those who are willing to give it proper attention. I have neither leisure nor disposition to attempt a methodical discussion of the various questions which may be presented for consideration. I simply propose to offer a few thoughts and it may be to suggest some new, or to revise some former ideas, which, if deserving attention, if of sterling worth, will probably find other and abler advocates.

Some amendments have been proposed upon which, as they are yet met with no opposition, and are likely to be adopted by common consent, it is unnecessary to bestow much attention. Of these the proposition that all the State Officers, including the Executive, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Ministerial shall be elected by the People, is perhaps the most prominent.

Other questions are mooted, not of so ready acceptance, and it may be of more practicable difficulty. But the present is an age of progress. It is true in Politics as in the arts and sciences that "the dreams of yesterday are the realities of to-day." We may not presume that the ultimate of political perfection is yet attained, and while it would be folly to reject the lessons of the past, it would be perhaps, equally absurd to insist that the progress of the future should be a question has been presented by "One of the People," and is now being canvassed in your paper, which requires some consideration. The question has reference to the organization of the State Legislature and the propriety of retaining the two distinct Legislative bodies. Precedent, so far as our own and English history are concerned, is in favor of the two bodies. The origin of the legislative origin of England with the origin of the English parliament. It must, however, be admitted that it was adopted with no design to give to any individual or class of individuals, the right of a double representation in Parliament. Its single purpose was to separate in Legislative action the two classes of that portion of English Society which were then deemed expedient to admit to the right of representation in Parliament. A similar reason operated in the formation of the Colonial Legislatures, each of which consisted of two bodies, representing in their origin, different classes in the community. The progress of liberal principles has, however, effected a change, not in the form of the Legislature, but in the character of its members, and by the absorption of one of those Legislative bodies, but in the constituency of the Upper House. The whole people have become alike, the constituency of each body and thus has been consummated by accident, not design, a system of double representation in the Legislature. The original design is discarded, and the reason for the present organization no longer exists. Those men of the notations origin in Parliament of the United States; a necessity for the two Houses of Congress exists and will continue so long as the Union lasts.

It may be admitted that with the present constitution of the Legislative constituency, the reasons for the double organization have lost most of their force. The Representative whether in the Senate or the House ought to be and will be imbued with the spirit and feelings of his constituents. While the constituents of both bodies are the same, we know that those bodies will be controlled by the same impulses. The earnestness and ardor of youth in the one, and the wisdom and maturity of age in the other, would long since ceased to be the peculiar characteristics of these bodies. I, however, doubt the propriety of abolishing either of the Legislative bodies. Before that shall be done it might be well to consider whether it were not better to classify the voters of the State so as to give to each of the Legislative bodies a separate constituency. Do not be startled at the idea of a classification of the free and equal citizens of the State. I mean not by it a classification in reference either to birth, to wealth, or to intelligence. I would neither create or tolerate an aristocracy of family, of land, of money or of education. There is however an aristocracy of years a knightship of Time, a nobility of age and experience, to which Democrats, true and free as we are, may well render both honor and reverence. To this honor all may equally aspire and all alike may hope to attain.

The most ancient Republic of which we have any knowledge, afford us an example of a Constitution framed as we believe by more than human wisdom, recognizing a somewhat similar classification. "The Elders" and "the congregation" were under the Jewish Constitution two distinct, popular Democratic bodies. We may if we choose, adopt the principle in the Representative, instead of the popular form. Other precedents are so numerous, that they might be found in other history. But I have probably said enough to call attention to the subject, and to induce reflection. Feb. 23d, 1850. Yours, &c. F. H.

For the State Sentinel.
The Whig Party—its Origin and Character—its Politics and Purposes.
The origin of the term Whig is not well settled. It is supposed to be of Scotch origin; and signified "knew, first; and afterwards "poor, harassed people," persecuted by the government; and who in 1681 took up arms against Charles the second. The Duke of Monmouth was sent against, and defeated them. But was badly treated for his supposed sympathy for them. Hence he became an opponent of the administration, and with his adherents received the nickname of Whig. The word "Whig" seems to be of Irish origin, and signified a Robber. It does not seem to have been applied to a political party till 1680; and then as a nickname. But in due time the advocates of hereditary rights and passive obedience, adopted it as their own name. In fact, on the eve of the Revolution parties in England and the Colonies were divided on the same grounds, and in both countries were designated as Tories and Whigs. During the early contests with the mother country the Whigs of England favored the claims of the Colonies, and the Tories of the Colonies favored the pretensions of the Crown of England to tax the Colonies without being represented.

In this state of parties the Revolution broke out, and the Tories were of course obliged to conceal themselves or flee the country. But at this time the Whigs only claimed the rights of Englishmen under the English Constitution; and did not even dream of a representative Democratic Republic, like the one we enjoy as the fruits of these labors.
Parties in the United States were first formed under the lead of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, under the name of Republicans and Federalists. The Federalists favored a strong government, with a President and Senate for life, and other life officers, while the Republicans advocated popular elections and limited tenures of all offices. The election of J. Adams with the overthrow of the Federalists, the death of Hamilton, and the bitter quarrels between Adams and Pickens, and other federal leaders, destroyed the credit of the old federal party proper; and its opposition to the late war with Great Britain, rendered it so odious to the people that the leaders shed its name as snakes do their skins, and a new party, with a new name, but with old principles, has formed, called National Republicans. In the mean time, the Republican party, that had been nicknamed Democrats by the Federalists, "acknowledged the corn," and universally adopted the name as more properly and fully designating their peculiar political principles than that of Republicans. But the defeat of the National Republicans in the triumphal election of General Jackson, and the overthrow of the "American system," again rendered it expedient to get rid of the unpopularly supposed to have become permanently attached to the name of National Republican; and they cast it off as we do an old coat, or as they had done that of Federalist, as a snake casts off his old skin, when it becomes burdensome. How they came by the name of Whig is not exactly known. It is amusing to witness the airs this alias party have put on since they found themselves in possession of the name of Whig. They sometimes call themselves Whigs of '76 and the democrats Tories. But they have not one peculiar principle held by the Whigs of '76 not held by every American citizen; while one they have not. The Whigs of '76 were opposed to high taxes upon commerce, while the present Whigs are distinguished for high tariffs on imports to protect the rich manufacturer. The Whig party is a minority, and often entitled to the name of faction rather than party. Under the present administration, it finds itself in a dead minority in both Houses of Congress, and seems approaching another crisis, when it will be necessary to take another name. It is not deemed expedient that a large majority of its voting supporters are actuated by patriotic motives; but its leaders are office seekers and monopolists.

OBSEVER.
MESSRS. CHAPMAN—As a Convention is about to be called to order or revise the Constitution of our State, would it be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or derogatory to a republican form of government, to have a clause inserted therein, declaring any drunk man from voting while in a state of intoxication; and would not such a provision have a tendency to reform intemperance more than all the petitions that can be presented to the Legislature to prevent the sale of ardent spirits? I would like to hear your opinion on the above questions, as you have promised to give us all the information on the subject of reform you can. Respectfully yours, S. P. FOUNTAIN COUNTY, Feb. 18, 1850.

"A good egg," decidedly, if drunkenness could be precisely defined. No man, proven to be a "common drunkard," before a proper tribunal, should be allowed to vote, while he continued under the ban. Will somebody, who has more leisure, elaborate this proposition!

The newspapers throughout the State are suggesting and discussing all sorts of amendments to the State Constitution. The straightest proposition we have seen comes from the State Printing office, and our Legislative body, which shall hold annual sessions. Such an arrangement might possibly make the office of State Printer more lucrative, than to have two Branches meet biennially, but we take it this will hardly be sufficient argument to induce the people to change a policy they have been so long and unanimously agreed upon as that the Legislature shall meet but twice in two years.—Newcastle Courier, 22d.

Well, sir! everything else aside, will you be kind enough to state to us how, or in what way, in any reasonable view of the question, one body "might possibly" make the State Printing more lucrative, than two bodies?

THE RIVAL CONVENTIONS.—A correspondent says that the abolitionists propose to hold a Convention next June in Buffalo, as a set-off to the 23dville Convention. By arranging telegraph communication between these two assemblies, they can inflame each other to a very delectable degree. For instance: On motion of Mr. Giddings, Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are the greatest curses of the age. [Received at Nashville at 4 p.m. 12.—Response.] Resolved, on motion of Gen. Bayly, If the negro-tyrants and white tyrants of the North, and runaway negroes, now assembled at Buff-ville will come here, we will give them jesse. [Received at Buffalo at 1.—Response.] Resolved, on motion of Mr. John Van Buren, That the blood-thirsty negro-drivers and traitors at Nashville are beneath contempt, and we will no longer hold fellowship with them. [Received at Nashville at 2, and produced an immense sensation.] On motion of Gen. Quantleum, Resolved, That this Union be dissolved. On motion of Mr. Garrison, in reply to the foregoing, Resolved, That only this Union be resolved into its original nothingness. [Adopted with deafening applause.]—Richmond Whig.

J. W. JACKSON, dem., has been elected to Congress from the 1st District of Georgia, in place of T. Butler King. This is a gain, and a great triumph. We acknowledge the receipt of documents from Messrs. Harlan and Fitch. The House has ordered, that Mr. Julian, who is sick, be paid his wages.

We received the following very good poetical effusion some weeks ago—during the session of the General Assembly—and it should have been published long before this. But it became covered up accidentally, by a pile of other matter, which we have only recently had opportunity to turn over. The allusion to France will appear too favorable considering the course of events since the lines were written; but our readers will find the reason in the above explanation, accounting for delay. If the writer again favors us, we shall give him no similar cause of complaint. We have another poem from the same pen which has suffered less by delay, and which we shall shortly publish.

The Defeat of Liberty.
BY JESSE L. FURBELL.
The struggle has ended on valley and plain,
And the waves of confusion are peaceful again;
"Hope bids for a season farewell to the world,"
And freedom her flag of resistance has furled.
From the swells of the flag to the form of the main,
All Europe in silence has watched the battle;
Save where on the banks of the Seine and Garonne,
The Frenchman exults in his freedom alone.
As waking at last to new thoughts of his fate,
He proclaims both the freedom and glory of France,
Those dark waving corn-fields and hills of the vine,
Are now and forever, O Liberty, thine!
But the state that ever found its splendor above,
That glided the Tiber's dark waves as they rolled,
Eclipsing in splendor the Eagles of old,
Has sunk at the threshold of Liberty's home,
And been quenched in the blood of the bravest of Rome,
Whose remnants of manhood now wander afar,
While their homes are scourged by the minions of war.
On thy bark, Garibaldi, have ever sailed,
As exiled it wanders from mainland to isle,
And thou thoughtest thee thy comrades that sign for thy Rome,
Better freedom in exile than bondage at home.
And still may the heart of old Europe be stirred,
As from the blue Alps great Mazzini is heard.
But where are the Magyars that would fight for gold?
His sword in splendor the Eagles of old,
Has sunk at the threshold of Liberty's home,
And been quenched in the blood of the bravest of Rome,
Whose remnants of manhood now wander afar,
While their homes are scourged by the minions of war.
On thy bark, Garibaldi, have ever sailed,
As exiled it wanders from mainland to isle,
And thou thoughtest thee thy comrades that sign for thy Rome,
Better freedom in exile than bondage at home.
And still may the heart of old Europe be stirred,
As from the blue Alps great Mazzini is heard.
But where are the Magyars that would fight for gold?
His sword in splendor the Eagles of old,
Has sunk at the threshold of Liberty's home,
And been quenched in the blood of the bravest of Rome,
Whose remnants of manhood now wander afar,
While their homes are scourged by the minions of war.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following beautiful picture of the old Bay State is presented by Gov. Briggs in his message to the State Legislature:
Massachusetts has an area of 7250 square miles, and within its limits there are now in operation more than eleven hundred miles of railroads, with a capital of fifty millions. We have a population of about one million, who are engaged in every branch of business, and of industry,—at home and abroad, upon the land and upon the sea,—which holds out the prospect of a remunerating and profitable career. The annual value of its products exceeds one hundred million of dollars. Her credit is unimpaired, and, on exchange, at home and abroad, her bonds are sought. The value of the school houses in the State in 1848, was \$2,700,000. More than two millions of that sum was raised and expended within the twelve preceding years. In 1849, there were, in our three hundred and fourteen towns, 3,749 public schools, in which were employed 8,163 teachers, 2,426 of whom were males and 5,737 were females. The amount of money raised for the support of the public schools was \$380,000. Add to this the amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools, and the whole sum expended for education during the year, excluding the three colleges, was \$1,168,334. A thousand commodious and full houses of public worship, erected by different denominations of Christians, beautify every city, town and village of the Commonwealth, and bear testimony that our people have not forgotten the God of their fathers. Our public charitable institutions for the benefit of the deaf, dumb and blind, the sick, insane and the destitute, and for instructing and reforming juvenile offenders, are the jewels of the State. In our public schools, the children of the rich and the poor sit in the same seat, and struggle for the prize of scholarship upon equal terms. Here, honest industry, prudence and economy, are honorable; idleness and dissipation a reproach. It may well be doubted whether labor is better fed, better paid, and more respected, in any community on our continent than in Massachusetts. By our constitution and laws all citizens are placed upon a common level, and are entitled to the same civil and political rights, and all men are, or may become citizens.

LETTER FROM MRS. FARNHAM.—The New York Evening Post publishes the following extract from a letter just received in that city from Mrs. Farnham: S. FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1849.
I have been but two days here, but as the mail goes day after to-morrow, I am constrained to write to you in the midst of a confusion that quite defies the attempt to say more than that I am here; that I came from Valparaiso on the Louis Philippe, found the Angelique here a fortnight before me, and all things right. * * * Women are imprisoned here at this season by the horrid condition of the streets. We have to wear men's boots, to shorten our skirts as much as possible. I have been in the streets but twice, and each time in that costume. * * * Women are more in requisition than gold or any thing else. Those who came out with me had immediate offers of employment at \$70 and \$100 per month. If there had been five hundred more women, they could all have engaged immediately on similar terms. They must be got here in considerable numbers before society can take any shape or assume any character. I hope that while our good brethren at home are bestirring themselves kindly to send out churches and clergymen, they will not forget that the best of all missionaries to such a population are resolute, virtuous, intelligent women, who will do more than twice, and each time in that costume. * * * Women are more in requisition than gold or any thing else. Those who came out with me had immediate offers of employment at \$70 and \$100 per month. If there had been five hundred more women, they could all have engaged immediately on similar terms. They must be got here in considerable numbers before society can take any shape or assume any character. 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